

T. J. Williams, Publisher and Printer.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS paid in advance.
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A failure to pay the printer who will be answerable for the cost of publication will be considered a new expense.

All advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agents.—Major R. M. Durden is appointed agent for the journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts for it.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST, 1837.	SUN. MOON.	MILITARY CALENDAR.
1 Friday.	5 26 6 21	The September, 1837.
2 Saturday.	6 27 5 22	—
3 Sunday.	5 28 6 23	First 7. 4 20 even.
4 Monday.	5 29 5 24	Full 14. 8. 7 even.
5 Tuesday.	5 30 6 25	Last 21. 12 25 even.
6 Wednesday.	5 31 6 26	Second 28. 1 26 even.
7 Thursday.	5 4 7 6 27	Third 5. 8 26 even.



AGRICULTURAL.

From the Lexington (Va.) Gazette August 4.

SPRING WHEAT.

We ask the attention of the farmers of the country to the following valuable communication, from one of our most intelligent and successful agriculturists.

August 4, 1837.

C. BALDWIN, Esq.

Dear Sir: Your note of the 27th ult., requesting information in relation to my experiments in the cultivation of the Spring Wheat, did not receive for several days, and my engagements since have prevented an early answer to the several queries you mentioned, till now endeavor to answer them, as well as I can, from an experiment on three small lots, and for a single season. The Wheat sent me the Bear-d family with a beautiful, clear yellow grain, the seeds, I think, placed closer to the head than is usual in that variety; consequently, it gave a better yield from a scaw, than a careless observer would guess, from the length of the head. The grain may be called red, and of medium size, resembling very much the bearded Winter Wheat, common in our country.

It regard to soil, preparation and time-sowing, I would remark, that in the experiments I have made, I sowed at three, and on different dates, but, on the 27th of February, on a dense fallow, sown in the same month; then on a scaw, (without cover) about the 10th of March,—ground ploughed near the time of the first lot;—and last a lot of corn land, of medium quality, ploughed the last week in March, and sowed as soon as ploughed.

The corn land gave much the best yield, and the grain-standing well, and free from any kind of rust or rye.

The scaw land gave too luxuriant a growth—and wheat fell down before it was ripe—consequently, the grain was shrivelled, but the straw was clean and free from rust, the quantity sown was about 14 bushels per acre, which I have no doubt was sown too much, and the yield near 10 bushels to all the lots together, but considerably more on the corn land. I cut the spring Wheat the day I finished cutting the winter grain, and my belief is, that in ordinary seasons, it will ripen about the time. As to its yield in flour, I cannot speak, not having had any ground, or large enough to make it an experiment.

It is not thought that this Wheat ought to supersede the full grain in our cultivation.

Such a result would not be desirable—for it would crowd too much of the best sort of the corn into the spring—but every farmer might find it to his profit, to devote to it a few acres. Besides the greatest advantage it would afford him of a crop, it occurs to me that he might use it to advantage in filling up the spots in his fields of wheat that had not taken or were killed.

We understand that the experiments made with the common Wheat, of sowing in the spring, have all failed.

There has been a great deal of discussion in the neighborhood lately, and this time, they will, through your paper, have to do with these experiments and others, and then any varieties of news will be expected, or news which I may have filled, over again.

Yours respectfully,

A. T. B.

From the Charlotte Standard Aug. 8.

SPRING WHEAT.

We have the satisfaction to state that the experiments made with the Wheat, or Spring Wheat, in this neighborhood, has been highly introductory and successful in every instance, that we have yet heard. Its adaptation to our soil and climate, we think admits of no question, and we doubt not that its introduction among us is to confer the most important benefit on our community. This wheat was brought from Florence, about five years ago, and has been cultivated in New York ever since, with great success, yielding from twenty to thirty bushels to the acre on ordinary land, in general request among farmers as far as a knowledge of it has extended. Our attention was first called to it last fall, by a letter from Jay Hathaway, Esq. Postmaster at Hobart, New York, to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, which we published in the Spectator. About six bushels of it was presented to February last, by John B. Brackenridge, Esq., through the kind attention of Mr. Hathaway, (whose name deserved and in the dissemination of this valuable grain is worthy of praise,) and distributed among our citizens. The Senior Editor got a bushel, which after cleaning it of the chaff which was mixed with it, left about seven eighteens. This was sown about the middle of March, on a hill side, from which two crops had been taken without measuring, and the yield is estimated by judges at from fifteen to twenty bushels; here being something over thirty days. It is a bearded grain, the heads large and well filled, and the straw of a beautiful bright yellow. We have heard of one gentleman whose yield from a peck is fourteen dozen. Benjamin Crawford Esq., who also succeeded in procuring about a bushel and a half of the seed from New York, we understand estimates his yield at about twenty five bushels. We hope that all who have made the experiment will furnish us with the results that they may be published.

The Italian or Spring wheat commended itself to the attention of farmers from the fact that it is exempt from the calamities of the winter, the fly, and we believe not so liable to rust—so we had fields of fall wheat mostly stricken by both ends of our patch of Spring Wheat, while it was wholly unharmed. It ought to be sown as early in the spring as it can be got in—although Mr. Hathaway states that it has done well in New York, even as late as the 10th of May. By early sowing, however, the danger from rust might be better avoided. We place great confidence however, in the experiment made this season, as to its success in our climate, from the fact that the spring was unusually dry and cold, so that the grain and little chance to grow, for weeks after it was sown. But for this we believe it would have ripened about the first of July.

It is not thought that this Wheat ought to supersede the full grain in our cultivation.

Such a result would not be desirable—for it would crowd too much of the best sort of the corn into the spring—but every farmer might find it to his profit, to devote to it a few acres. Besides the greatest

advantage it would afford him of a crop, it occurs to me that he might use it to advantage in filling up the spots in his fields of wheat that had not taken or were killed.

We understand that the experiments made with the common Wheat, of sowing in the spring, have all failed.

Pro bono Publico—Common Discharge is an efficient cure for cancer. We were annoyed by one of those traditional cures, common for years and found no application which we used, from the birth down to the celebrated quack "corn planter" of the last century. An intelligent and observant friend recommended the discharge, by which he had been freed from those painful tumors. He applied it immediately, firmly upon the lesion, covered at every salient point, and at the end of three weeks the tumor was among the things that had been. A month had elapsed since he had applied the discharge, and there is no appearance of its return.—Members of the Board of Health.

A large number of negroes, who had been

subject to slavery from the action of

the law, have recently

been freed by the State of

Mississippi.

They have made

their way to the

States of

Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.

It is my desire to dispose of it in small

parts, and to spread it as widely as pos-

sible, believing as I do that it will be a val-

uable crop, particularly in situations where

there is no appearance of its return.—Members of the Board of Health.

I believe I have done my duty

in the New-York Standard.

The New-York.—We learn, some days ago, that Mr. Gilmore, manufacturing Father for the young men of the Liberator, is, it may, or probably, near to prove that this is an over-charge for the Gilmore, which has, for the last three years, fatigued such writers, by the daily edition.

It is now, however, written up, for the first time, as an avowed libelist; and its first exploit in that way is so remarkable, as to the misrepresentation of the Month, that we venture to copy, and to expose it. It is as follows, and we do not beg off, who understand the rules of that species of composition, to say whether Amos Kendall has not succeeded to be famous as an exponent for the slaves, far less striking, and far less interesting than that which will give it.

A. H.—Who has lived in communion, the last hundred years, with the creatures of his mind?—with the plant tools of his ardor?—will one be reminded of the truth, that a writer from the line of right is always more or less visited by a meet reward?—These "Pots" envied him and envied the "Experiment" for bettering the currency—they accused the illegal seizure of the public money, and by increasing their demands, caused the Executive to nominate his continuations. Their remonstrances were strong, and the accusations were well founded in much of those accusations.

We suppose Hanks and others implicated will feel called upon to vindicate their characters from the aspersions of the Ex-President, and demonstrate his fidelity as far as may be compatible with their loyalty. We will insert the defense with as much, or more cheerfulness than the accusation. Now, we take up the true explanation of this wise and excellent Apology!

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 12.

Genl. Jackson's Views—National Credit.

The Washington Globe of Wednesday night contains extracts from two letters of recent date from the Hero at the Hermitage in reference to the Banks and the Currency. The first extract under date of July 10, being a private letter to F. P. Blair, says,

"Now is the time to separate the Government from all banks—receive and disburse the revenue in nothing but gold and silver coin, and the circulation of our coin through all public disbursements will regulate the currency forever thereafter—the government free from all embarrassments, whilst it leaves the commercial community to trade upon its own capital, and the banks to accommodate it with such exchange and credit as best suits their own interest—both being unscrupulous concerns, devoid of patriotism, looking alone to their own interest, regardless of all others. It has been and ever will be a source of the Government to have any untagged or incorrect with either, or more than a general superintendence of all. But the enormous dishonesty hitherto has been fostered by the Government, to the great injury of the labor of the country, until the unnecessary ardentness manifested with the banks have assumed the right to control and manage the Government, at their pleasure—interest requires, regardless of the rights of the great democracy of numbers, whatever follows might be, and they are determined that shall be, hours of want and drawers of water. I repeat, that I am proud to see the firm and noble stand taken by the Executive Government on this occasion. The people are with it and will support it triumphantly."

"The history of the world never has recorded such base treachery and perfidy as has been committed by the depositors against the Government, and partly with the view of gratifying Biddle and the Barings, and by means of specie payment, degradation, embarras, and ruin, if they could their own country for the noblest views of making large profits by throwing out millions of depreciated paper upon the people—selling their specie at large premiums, and buying up their own paper at discounts of from 25 to 50 per cent."

"It is difficult to determine whether the feeling of abhorrence for the recklessness of assertion, or contempt for the impudent rage of the writer, most predominates in the personal of this previous effusion. The ratiocination with which he charges the whole mercantile community of this country, a class, by the way, of as pure and high minded men as the world can boast, with degradation of patriotism and honesty, and shock every unprejudiced mind; while the cushion which he makes upon his own Potz—the sweeping accusation against them, that 'the history of the world has never recorded such base treachery and perfidy,' as they are committed, is calculated to move to laughter.

We should like to know, what are the feelings of the honorable officers of the Depositaries, when they read this wholesale charge against them. It extends, it will be observed, to all—there is no exception. All have been guilty of this "base treachery and perfidy," from Dr. Brackenridge down to Preserved Fish of the 7th Ward Bank, New York. And they have perpetrated this monstrous crime too, "purely to gratify Biddle and the Barings and for the selfish views of making large profits, by throwing out millions of depreciated paper upon the people—willing their specie at large premiums and buying up their own paper at discounts of from 25 to 50 per cent."

In this true, we would ask of that bank in this State which claim was honored with the confidence of the Government, and which behaved with such amazing zeal to advance the Experiment? In this grave charge, of "base treachery and perfidy"—of "willing their specie at large premiums," and "buying up their own paper at discounts of from 25 to 50 per cent," we would ask of that bank in this State which claim was honored with the confidence of the Government, and which behaved with such amazing zeal to advance the Experiment? In this grave charge, of "base treachery and perfidy"—of "willing their specie at large premiums," and "buying up their own paper at discounts of from 25 to 50 per cent,"

part. We have of course no record of it, and are therefore not prepared to give the opinion of the writer or his charge. But it is not an easy task to bring the publick, that have been soothed in their confidence in the Legislatures in New York, Connecticut, Illinois, Alabama and Virginia, and that they have not wanted Legislative enactments of any complexion. The Whigs have not as yet legalized the suspension or refusal of the Banks of the publick, however, failing to perform their obligations to the publick.

In fulking at the charge performed by Genl. Jackson's game but heroic inspectors

—the creatures of his own brain, and the plant tools of his ardor will, one is reminded of the truth, that a writer from the line of right is always more or less visited by a meet reward. These "Pots" envied him and envied the "Experiment" for bettering the currency—they accused the illegal seizure of the public money, and by increasing their demands, caused the Executive to nominate his continuations. Their remonstrances were strong, and the accusations were well founded in much of those accusations.

We suppose Hanks and others implicated will feel called upon to vindicate their characters from the aspersions of the Ex-President, and demonstrate his fidelity as far as may be compatible with their loyalty. The Globe gives another extract of a letter containing the Hero's views about the New Experiment. (Continued.)

Huntington, July 22, 1837.

Mr. Dixey Esq.: I have just received the Globe of the 12th, and am pleased to observe from it and other papers that the democratic are ready upon the plan of separating the Government from all kinds, and to defend the revenue, and to disperse it by their own agents. This above all occurs safety to our revenue, and enables our states of paper by means of banks. The revenue, reduced to the real value of the Government, payable in gold and silver, will give an undistracting medium to all, prevent heavier overtrading, and give prosperity to all branches of business; whilst the banks and the commercial community will be fit to manage their exchanges, and all matters between them, in their own way. I hope and trust that the whole economy of the whole Union will unite in adopting these measures, and the democracy of numbers will never have another contest with the aristocracy of the few and their paper system, upon which they at present rely to rule the country.

I hope no Treasury notes will be issued. The Treasury drafts upon actual debts are constitutional, and do not partake of paper credit as Treasury notes, which are subject to depreciation by the merchants and banks, and bankers and brokers; and will, if issued, and the Government cannot avoid it. Different states will withdraw Treasury drafts drawn upon actual debts; and from the conduct of the banks and the individuals, they draw no favors from the Government, which they have attempted to attack, and to destroy its credit, both at home and abroad. It is the greatest working cause that deserves protection from the hands of the leaders.

The Globe is speaking of these letters as follows:

"It was a private letter, written, doubtless, merely to show us in the discharge of our duty to the people, and not designed for the public eye. It is written in the broad hand of General Jackson, without the slightest care of punctuation, or the correction of sentences—marked in the basis of unprejudiced and unvarnished composition. We fear we have transcended the reserve in which the correspondence of such a man as Gen. Jackson, retired from public life, should be held; but while he is made the object of foul and false imputations, we feel that all the respects of decency should be made to yield to the vindication of his fame. In the same feeling we give the following extract from another letter with which he has honored us. Both will serve to show with what truth Judge White ascribes to General Jackson such 'unfeckled faculties' as to leave him, in his latter days, not even the power of being a correct narrator.' As Judge White, in his over suspicious feeling, may doubt the authenticity of these letters, we are prepared to exhibit to him the original autographs, with their post marks."

TERRIBLE RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

Steam Boat Columbia, August 12, 1837. The most serious accident that has occurred in Eastern Virginia since my recollection, happened on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, one and a half miles from Suffolk, yesterday, between 9 and 10 o'clock. A company, consisting of about 150 ladies and gentlemen, from the counties of Isle of Wight, Nansemond, and Southampton, came on the Rail road on Thursday, the 10th inst., with the view of visiting Portsmouth, Norfolk, Fortress Monroe, and returning the next day—on their return, at the time and place above mentioned, they met a locomotive and train of loaded cars, and horrible to relate, the two ran together while going at the rate of 10 to 12 miles an hour.

NOTICE.
TO ALL CREDITORS.—I have this day
settled my estate, and will pay all debts
out of the assets, and nothing more.
I have no money to pay.
—W. H. DUNMOR.

At the time of his death, he had
nothing but debts, and nothing else,
and nothing left, and nothing right.

We bid him now, "Good-bye,"
We say, "With your boots,
We say, "Don't be afraid,
They're safe if you promise."

When worn paper; and cross maxims,
And marriage solemnities,
And bows are shy, there's no cause why
The ladies should not promise.

Four Months Married, for thirty years,
To wisdom was option;
But now she sighs, and whispering says,
"I wish I had married."

The pity takes the Virgin's smile,
Or these unhappy hearts,
Whom, just now, see thy themselves,
A marriage to promise.

What a charming and touching picture
is here! Who, that would not willingly
be a bankrupt, to be the husband of an un-
willing, so lovely a wife as Septima Clifford?
With what cheerfulness he would work,
till the flesh dropped from his fingers to
support her.—*Charleston Whig.*

From the *Charleston Courier.*

THE TWO BANKRUPTS.
"It must go, Eveline," said Leonard
Dunmor, concluding the inventory of
household chattels assigned to his creditors.
"It must go, dearest. You cannot desire
to indulge an idle fancy at the expense of
your husband's reputation!" The affec-
tionate wife quailed instinctively, as she re-
plied—"A nervous centre-table will certainly
contribute largely towards the discharge
of your debt." Dunmor was deeply
wounded. "True, madam—it is indeed a
very insignificant item—a mere feather in
my pecuniary balance; but yet I cannot,
and I will not retain the most petty as-
perity, when those who have confided in me,
cannot be indemnified, even by the
most unscrupulous surrender of my property.
You were frequently forewarned of my im-
pending insolvency—yet you pursued no
outrageous prudence, in every species of ex-
travagance, in defiance of my gentlest ca-
mions. Oh! Eveline, Eveline, it
torments me, to think how entirely vanity
has supplanted affection in your callous
heart." The lady here exhibited some hy-
percritical, but no remorseless symptoms. "I
did not marry to make sacrifices," retorted
she; and sweeping suddenly by him, hastened
from his presence, muttering as she went: "My beautiful eyes, are at least ex-
cused; they shall be dashed to atoms before
we shall include them among his ob-
dious efforts."

While this scene was passing at Dunmor-
ton house, another of far different char-
acter was transpiring in a neighboring dwell-
ing. There sat Septima Clifford, magnifi-
cently attired for an evening party; ten-
derly anxious concerning the cause of her
husband's protracted absence; but trivio-
lously impatient at the delay of anticipated pleasure. Randolph Clifford soon entered,
wearing as he be held his beloved Septima,
as if some formidable opposition appalled
his sense. She eagerly followed him, as
he threw himself into a chair, pressing his
hands upon his head as if by crushing the
machinery, the machinery of thought, he
would prevent its future operation. "Are
you ill, Randolph?" He shook his head in
silence. "Speak, then, my love, and let
me share the burden of your secret sorrow.
Are you not assured of my entire sympathy,
whatever be the nature of your perplexity?" "Can you forgive me for de-
ceiving you, dear Septima?" "Why, that
will be rather difficult—but as my suspense
is not likely to be terminated before I pro-
mise absolute, you may consider it as
yours." This was said sputteringly, in the
hope of changing the gloomy tenor of his
feelings. But the bankrupt could not bear
her innocent gaiety, which like the gambolling
of a devoted lamb, unnerves the hand
that must inflict the stroke. He could not
proceed—but catching her to his bosom sub-
bed sound. Relieved by tears, he entered
upon the detail of his progress, from compe-
tence to affluence—and his folly in main-
taining the most extensive establishment,
even while conscious of its ephemeral tenure—of the tender evasions he had employed
when her discretion had suggested an
investigation of his resources that domestic dis-
bursements might not exceed them.
"But no," he "it is all over with the house
of Clifford and Dunmor. We have
stopped payment, and notwithstanding our
most strenuous exertions, I fear our final
arrangement will neither satisfy our credi-
tors, or avenge us."

"A momentary pause succeeded this disclosure. "You
will of course relinquish all" said Septima,
with a frankness that astonished her husband.
"Certainly," replied he. She instantly re-
moved from their several positions, the
splendid gems that adorned her person. In
doing this, he remarked that all her taper-
fingers were jewelled in the joints, except
the one encircled by her wedding ring.
She unfeignedly answered his inquiring look,
by declaring she would never profane
the symbol of Love, by contact with the
bubbles of fashion. This alone of all his
gifts no power on earth could tempt her to
resign. She disappeared soon after, and on
her return, presented a key, with which
she desired him to open her wardrobe, and

admit every costly article convertible into
cash. Her dress had been exchanged for
the simplest in her wardrobe, and instead
of the superb chain worn at his entrance,
she had thrown a neat one of silver, grace-
fully around her neck. Randolph Clifford,
bankrupt in fortune, is yet opulent in fel-
icity—but alas! for poor Dunmor!

Christenings.—They tell of Bishop Por-
teus; that he had an ulcer aversion to long
names, and fine names, and none other than
names. That being called upon to christen
a poor man's child, Thomas Timothy, he
dipped his finger hastily into the basin, cut
the mister and the name short, and christened
the child, "Tom Tim." The fashion
is now running, and has been for some
years, to flee names—Betty, Sally, Sock-
eye, Nanny, are all gone; and sprouts up
Nanny. I have seen the beautiful old
tailor, "O Nanny will thou gang with me?"
"Annie, will you go with me?" This
however, has nothing to do with church
christenings, but it shows that "a rose, by
any other name," may in time smell sweeter.

A clown, who had been engaged to stand
for father, and had not practical fencing,
indiscriminately disturbed the ceremony, and
falling completely over on his face on the
hard stones. He cut his nose, the bleeding
of which took him out of church, and de-
layed us some time.

Now of names.—Surely I have entered
on the register the strongest names imaginable.
A man's wife, and belonging to
the next parish, presented her orphan. What
took place is exactly as follows:—"Say the
name," said I, with my finger in the water.
"Acta, sir, and she." "Acta, and I, what
do you mean?" "Thinks I to myself, I will
use the clue to spell it. The out, acts—so
Acta was the babe, and will be white in
this life, and will be doubly, triply as reg-
ularized, if ever it marries or dies. After-
wards, in the vestry, I asked the good wo-
man what made her choose such a name.
Her answer, arbitration. "Why, we are
religious people; we've got your son all
ready, and they be call'd Matthew, Mark,
Luke, and John, and my husband thought
it'd compliment the Apostles a bit." The
idea of confounding the Apostles with this
little-dabbed living mortal was too much; even
I could not help laughing. I have no doubt
he will go up to Revelations, they bring
particularly religious people.

A Good Reason for Marrying.—Of all
the success admirers I ever knew (says a
woman in one of Goldsmith's essays,) a man
of my acquaintance was the most so. An
old citizen of our Town, who as you
may guess, was not very rich, had a daughter
who as you shall see was not very
handsome. It was the opinion of every
body that this young woman would not soon
be married, as she wanted the main articles,
beauty and fortune. But for all this, a re-
ally well looking man that happened to be tra-
veling those parts, came and asked the
citizen for his daughter in marriage. The
citizen, willing to deal openly by him,
asked if he had seen the girl; "for," says he,
"she is humpbacked." "Very well,"
cried the stranger, "that will do for me."
"Ay," says the citizen, "but my daughter
is as brown as a berry." "So much
the better, cried the stranger; "such skins
wear well." "But she is bandy legged,"
says the citizen. "No matter, cries
the other, her petticoats will hide that defec-
t. But then she is very poor, and wants
an eye." "Your description delights me,"
replied the stranger; "I have been looking
out for one of her make; for I keep an
exhibition of wild beasts, and intended to show
her off for a female curiosities.

Tight.—In the good old blue-law times
in Connecticut, the girls were in the habit
of tying their hair so tight on the back of
their heads that it entirely prevented them
from shutting their eyes or mouths, even if
they even felt inclined so to do. The con-
sequence was that their lovers were con-
strained to unloose the string before they could
kiss them.

Tighter.—We were informed last sum-
mer in Philadelphia, that women of the ladies
in that city were in the habit of hooking
their frocks so tight behind that they were
obliged to loosen them before they could
move, or run the risk of breaking off lots
of locks and eyes.

Tightest.—A Boston paper mentions an
instance of a dandy there who strapped his
pantaloons down over his hands so tight that
when he raised his fist to snap, he couldn't
get it down again, but was obliged to stand
on one leg like a goose until his strap was
taken off.

"Out of Debt out of Danger." is the
 motto and title of one of Maria Edgeworth's
moral tales. It should be never out of
practice. The most humiliating and un-
comfortable situation in the world, is that
of the person who is in debt, and sensible
of his present inability to escape the thrall.
For such it is unnecessary to talk; but pa-
rents should make the attention of the
end of our paragraph, the basis of all in-
struction upon matters of worldly policy.
The young man who has health, a good ad-

vice or even no pollution, one should not
so flurries of little debts or expenses
upon his memory. He should always be
careful also, to keep a view in the ledger to
guard contingencies. To have and consume
suddenly withdrawn is bad enough, but
when in addition, there are sundry arrears
of back debts, all of which will be sum-
med to torment him upon the least appearance
of insanity to pay, is the most mortified
picture of affairs a poor devil can get into.

—W. F. COX.

ATTENTION CAVALRY!



HEAD QUARTERS,

Charlotte, Aug. 26, 1837.

**CAPTAINS commanding Trooper Cav-
alry,** will appear in the Town of Char-
lotte, on the 20th day of September next
(with all officers under their command) at
the hour of 10 o'clock, armed and equiped
as the law requires, for drill. Also, on the
27th, with their respective officers and
dragoons, equal to the law requires, for
review and exercise. Staff Officers will ap-
pear on both days. The line of the Regi-
ment will be formed at the hour of 10 o'
clock precisely.

By order of

WILLIAM M. GATES, Col. Comdt.

FILAS ALEXANDER, Adj't.

Wanted Immediately.
TWO boys between 14 and 16 years of
age to learn the Tailoring Business.
None need apply except those that can come
well recommended for steady and industri-
ous habits.

W. J. KEARNEY.

Charlotte, Aug. 16, 1837.

Removal.
THE subscriber informs his friends and
customers, that he has moved his
Stock of Goods,
to the corner of the second square, north-
east of the Court-House, in the Home for-
merly owned by J. J. Dunlap, where he
would be glad to have his friends call, as
he is determined to sell goods unusually
low, for cash or on short time to punctual
dealers.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

Aug. 15, 1837.

**Valuable Town Property
For Sale.**

THE subscriber,
being desirous of
removing from Char-
lotte, offers for sale his
possessions in mid town, consisting of the
Dwelling House in which he now resides,
being one of the most desirable residences
in Charlotte, having all necessary out houses
besides a WELL of good water in the
yard. Also, two lots, a few yards distance
from the above, on one is a new frame
dwelling house, on the other is a wood
and smith shop, on the main street, and
offers a good situation for carrying on
the Carriage Making Business. In all of
the above property I will give good bargains
and make the terms easy, as I am deter-
mined to leave the place.

MILES HILL.

August 16, 1837.

**Large Maps of Mississippi and
Alabama.**

Showing the Public and Indian Lands, Indian Re-
servations, Land Districts, Townships, Streams,
&c. engraved from the Government surveys and
plans to the General Land Office, Washington
city; by E. Odman, Draughtsman to the Gen-
eral Land Office.

F. TAYLOR, Bookseller, Washington
city, has just published (and secured
the copyright according to law) the above
Maps, which will be found infinitely more
complete and accurate than any heretofore
published. They are published on sepa-
rate sheets; each containing nearly six
square feet, and will be found especially
useful and valuable to those interested in
the lands of either State, as they show every
item of information which is in the pos-
session of the land offices relative to water-
courses, township lines, Indian lands and
reservations, land districts, &c. and will be
found perfectly accurate and precise in
these points. They can be sent by mail in
any part of the United States, subject only
to single letter postage. Price two dollars,
or three copies of either will be sent by mail
for five dollars. A liberal discount will be
made to travelling agents, or to any who
buy in sets.

EEditors of newspapers, any where,
who will give the above advertisement (in
closing this notice) one or two insertions,
shall receive by return mail a copy of each
map, if they will send a copy of the paper
containing it to the advertiser.

July 18.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

Blank Blank Notes

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

10¢ per dozen.

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

A HOUSE in the city of
Charlotte, for rent, for the sum of \$1200
per annum, for the year 1837.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber has sold his
Charlotte, and will again at-
tend to the

Practice of Medicine,
in various branches. His office is kept
at his residence, one door below L. M.
Alexander's, Third, where he may be found
at all times when not professionally engag-
ed.

JNO. M. HATFIELD.

Aug. 8, 1837.

P. S. Friends who have open accounts with
me up to the 1st of January, 1837, will con-
sider a year by calling and closing the same
by note if such is an object with them.

July 12, 1837.

NOTICE.
Palmetto Property for Sale.

OFFER for sale my valuable
House and lots in the

town of Charlotte.

—ALSO—

My tract of land, lying within one mile
of the town, containing 320 acres, about
sixty of seventy of which is in cultivation,
of good quality, with a quantity of first rate
bottom and upland to clear, well watered
and timbered, situated and lying on the two
Sugar Creeks, at the head of the mill dam,
most commonly known by the name of Bas-
eball's dam. I deem it unnecessary to give
a further description of the property, as
persons wishing to purchase can call on
me and view the property. I will sell low
for cash, or I will give a long credit of annual
installments to aid the purchaser, if the
payments are made perfectly secure.

RAM. BACOMB.

Charlotte, July 26, 1837.

10¢

NOTICE.

PERSONS having NEGROES for sale,
will have an opportunity of receiving
liberal prices until the 1st of October—Girls
and Boys from 14 to 25 years of age. En-
quire at Morrison & Harris's Store.

July 12, 1837.

NOTICE.

ALL book persons due the firm of
Springs & Dickins, will positively be
given to an officer for collection, immediately
after the Superior Court, if not settled
either by note or cash previous to that time.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Springing partner of Springs & Dickins.

August 6, 1837.

10¢

PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the
public that he will carry on the above
business in all its branches, viz:

Plain and Ornamental House Painting.

Sign and Flag

He intends keeping a sufficient number
of hands to accommodate all who wish to work
in his line, and ensure satisfaction and
despatch.

All orders from the country will be par-
ticularly attended to.

H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

July 26, 1837.

10¢

N. B. I will be absent until September
next, from which time I intend to commence
business.

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